



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 28, 1927

THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT
LABOR MARKET DECLINES
A SUCCESSFUL JOKER
BILLS PENDING IN LEGISLATURE
CONFIDENCE AND PROGRESS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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No. 52

The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

IX. FASCIST VIOLENCE

In the preceding chapter we pointed out some of the methods by which Mussolini has achieved his power in Italy—namely, by abolishing parliamentary or democratic government and making the Italian parliament a mere puppet in his hands; by forming election laws in such a way that only one party, his own, can possibly win out at the polls; by abolishing local self government in about half of Italy and replacing democratically elected mayors by "podestas" appointed by the central government—that is, by himself; by muzzling the press, universities, colleges and schools, so that a critic of the government raises his voice only at the risk of his fortune and his life.

Tyranny can never be maintained for long, however, except by direct and extensive use of force and violence and this is what is happening in Italy today. It appears that despite all the laws as to elections, the press, municipal government, and so on, which Mussolini has passed, it is only by almost daily and hourly use of high handed violence against the citizens of Italy that he is able to remain in power.

It is interesting to know by what agencies Mussolini executes these deeds of cruelty and blood. The regular Italian army, which numbers 250,000 is not involved. The Fascisti always insist that the army is for war only and must keep its hands off domestic affairs in time of peace. It is sound enough doctrine in itself; perhaps, however, the Fascist attitude in the matter is influenced somewhat by the fact that a considerable part at least of the army, is not much in sympathy with Fascist methods, partly because it is composed largely of workers and peasants, classes that have felt the heavy hand of Mussolini, and partly because the army is resentful of the honors and privileges bestowed upon the Fascist militia. What, then, are the agencies by which Mussolini executes his violence policies?

One is the Italian police, known as carabinieri, mounted usually and carrying fire arms, who number 60,000 and are much like the constabulary in a number of our states.

Fascist Militia

The chief reliance, however, is on the 175,000 "voluntary militia for national security." This militia is fully armed, its maintenance is provided for by general taxation. The officers and part of the soldiers are permanently employed in the service, and the rest are on call. Only Fascist may belong to this militia and they have all sworn personal allegiance to Mussolini. "It is, in short, the most active part of the Fascist Party, armed, equipped and paid by the tax payers and in the direct personal service of the Premier."

The militia serves in two ways: an official legal way, and an unofficial illegal. When some individual who has criticized Fascism needs to be disciplined or a town that is not slavishly favorable to the Mussolini regime is to be terrorized, the Fascist militia not wearing the regular uniform—the black shirt, etc., about which we hear so much—but wearing only certain secret insignia, so that they may know each other, do the job. When order has to be kept, when for example, terrorists have gone far enough and a halt must be called, the same militia, now clad in regular uniform, turn out to see that peace and order reign!

In disciplining individuals, two methods enjoy

the highest favor. One is that of administering castor oil in large doses to people who are to be kept away from the polls on a certain day, for example, or who are suspected of being in some way hostile to the Fascist regime.

The other method is known by the fine sounding Italian name of "bastonatura in stile." This means "clubbing in style," and it stands for a distinct type of cudgelling and those who are entrusted with the task have been especially trained in the barracks where they have a dummy figure on which to practice. The weapon used is a specially made bludgeon, which is rather heavy toward the end and somewhat flexible. Most of the blows are inflicted on the lower part of the face for the purpose of breaking the jaw-bone and thus laying up the victim for months. Care is taken not to fracture the skull lest death may ensue." This last is of particular importance in clubbing members of Parliament, for example, since it seems likely that the murder of another deputy such as Matteoti would raise such an outcry as to destroy the Fascist regime.

The Matteoti Murder

Sometimes, as already indicated, entire communities need to be disciplined. For example, after the murder of the Italian deputy, Matteoti, in 1924, by Fascist assassins, a newspaper in Florence called Non Mollare and published and distributed through underground channels, printed information about Mussolini's complicity in the attack on Matteoti. The statement was based on evidence laid before a court, and in any other civilized country in the world, the newspapers would have been entitled to publish it. Mussolini was determined, however, that this evidence should not be spread abroad. Florence, therefore, must be punished.

Accordingly, during the last week in September, 1924, small groups of Fascisti beat up individuals, invaded homes, and so on. After about ten days of this, on the night of October 3, they entered the home of one of the citizens and proceeded to attack him. A neighbor ran down the stairs, shot at the invading Fascisti and killed one of them. This was at once the signal and the excuse for general rioting, pillaging and murdering on the part of the Fascist militia until two days after, on October 5, Mussolini himself had to call a halt. Then he gave the prefect and local chief of police a vacation in order to throw dust in the eyes of outsiders and sent congratulations to the Fascist murderers by appointing one of the most notorious "gangsters" in the party, Balbo, as investigator with plenary power, to hold an inquiry into the affair!

The most notorious of all the cases of high handed violence in recent years is that to which we have already alluded, namely the assassination in the summer of 1924 of the Socialist deputy, Matteoti. Matteoti was kidnapped by Fascist terrorists, on whose behalf the defense was made that they had no intention of doing him any bodily harm but were compelled to beat him to death because he resisted them. Mussolini himself openly stated in Parliament that Matteoti's death was caused by the fact that he did not know how to take a joke.

Matteoti was a quiet, learned and very moderate man who had been by no means extreme in his opposition to the Fascist regime. Why then was he singled out for this attack? To answer the question we have to bear in mind that in spite of

the peculiar election laws passed by Mussolini, over two and a quarter million votes were cast for non-Fascist candidates in the elections of April, 1924. That in the face of these laws and the terrific amount of violence employed at the polls, such great multitudes should have had the courage to vote against the Fascist regime was a revelation of the serious weakness of that regime, both to the Fascist and to their opponents.

Imitating Russia

Matteoti, during the following weeks gathered a vast amount of incontrovertible evidence of the violence that had been practised at the polls to prevent non-Fascisti from casting their ballots and also of the corruption that had occurred in connection with the counting of these ballots. This evidence Matteoti was on the point of producing in Parliament, thus revealing both to Italy and to the entire world the essential weakness of the Fascist regime, when he was done away with.

For the orgy of violence and suppression which followed the death of Matteoti, Mussolini himself eventually assumed full responsibility, saying, "I declare before the whole Italian people that I accept the moral, political and historical responsibility for all that has been done." On another occasion Mussolini stated to some opposition deputies in the Italian Parliament "In Russia are great masters! We have only to imitate what is being done in Russia!" And added that if they were in Russia instead of Italy, "you would have had a bullet through your spine; but we have the courage and we will prove it. We are always in time; and it will be done sooner than you think!"

For American workers and for all American citizens who still do any thinking for themselves, the question must arise; if our government considers it immoral to recognize certain countries where violence is said to be practised and if it must threaten other countries with severance of diplomatic relations, why is it that we can recognize and live in harmonious relations with the Fascist regime in Italy?

MINDS CHANGE SLOWLY.

In reply to a questionnaire by a New York electrical trade magazine, a majority of the leaders of this industry oppose the five-day week for any purpose other than a temporary measure to check over-production. This indorses labor's position that the development of industry justifies the shorter work week. While the employers say they favor a "temporary" reduction for this reason, new processes of production will be installed and this development will change a "temporary" viewpoint to permanent acceptance.

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FIVE DAY WEEK COMING.

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. . . . This great reform—the shorter work week—is upon us."—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

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Washington, D. C.—Of the larger industries in the nation, the regular full time five-day week is most prevalent in the manufacture of men's clothing. Here, according to the recent survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, no less than 45 per cent of the establishments covered, and almost one-third of the employees, were working a five-day week. The 40-hour week was not common, the average hours being 44.3 a week.

The five-day week has also made considerable progress in other branches of the clothing trade. In Chicago a recent agreement of the fur workers calls for the 40-hour week to apply from 1927 to 1929. A provision for 44 hours in five days in the busy season from August 15 to December 31 is included.

The organized cloak, skirt and dressmakers of Boston, waterproof garment workers, cutters, pressers and buttonhole makers of New York, cloak, skirt, dress and reefer makers' unions of New York—all have the five-day week and in most cases the flat 40-hour week.

If not for the unfortunate accident of Communist leadership the five-day week would have been generally in effect in the needle trades without the special provision made for a longer basic work week in the busy season. However, in the main, the ideal is approached, that of spreading work in a seasonal industry over a longer period. Often the garment workers have only 20 weeks' work in the year. In this period they slave night and day. It is hoped to bring at least two more weeks in the regular season by the steadying influence of five days' work and two days off.

LONG LIFE IS UNEVEN.

An average of 10 years has been added to human life as a general average during the past 25 years, but it has not been distributed evenly, said Dr. George David Stewart, president-elect of the American College of Surgeons.

"The diseases conquered have been those of children and young people. The greatest scourge of the age is heart disease in one form or another. This takes twice as many lives as the dread cancer," Dr. Stewart said.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

A PROGRAM AND A SHOP CARD.

By James C. Shanessy, President of Journeymen
Barbers International Union

Why patronize the union label, shop card or button? The usual answer is that it means that union men and women are benefitted in their employment. This is true, but there are other and as important reasons.

Taking the union shop card of the barbers for the purpose of illustration. Shops displaying this card are pledged to the union's great campaign for better service and the promotion of health.

First in this program comes the matter of skill. The Journeymen Barbers International Union is promoting a movement for the highest degree of knowledge of their calling by its members. It is not merely a matter of hair cutting or shaving; it is the ability to do these things in an artistic way. The union barber must know his stuff if he expects to remain a member of his craft organization. Just well enough as a workman will not do. The test will be ability of the highest order, combined with courtesy and an earnest desire to satisfy the customer.

So much for the workman. The next demand in the program is for sanitary and hygienic barber shops. They must be clean and up-to-date beyond question. The union shop must be well equipped, inviting, and combined with satisfactory workmanship, an invitation and urge to the patron to come again.

The barbers' shop card, if the officers of the union succeed in their crusade, will also indicate that the workmen are independent and self-respecting, insofar as compensation is concerned; that they are paid wages commensurate with their skill, and that they do not depend on "tips" to meet their living expenses. The theory of the officers is that tipping is an imported custom, through which one customer endeavors to purchase better service, and thus this custom tends to make of the workmen a mendicant and a panderer. The officers demand that the employer charge enough for services to make it possible for him to pay his work people fair wages.

All of these things the barbers' union shop card represents. Here you patronize a shop displaying this card you are not only spending your union-earned money for employment of another union member, but you are advancing through your union consistency a great program of skill, order and health.

All union shop cards, buttons and labels have behind them platforms similar to that of the Journeymen Barbers International Union. Remember this when you are spending your money. Spend wisely and well—for the union label and your own welfare.

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MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND
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WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
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THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CON-
SISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

LABOR MARKET DECLINES.

The California Labor Market Bulletin, for January, 1927, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows a decrease of eight-tenths of one per cent in employment in December, 1926 compared with December, 1925. The Labor Market Bulletin shows that the same 682 representative manufacturing establishments which employed 137,983 workers in December, 1925 employed 136,851 workers in December, 1926. The total weekly payroll for the same representative establishments was \$4,034,107 in December, 1925 and was \$4,011,642 in December, 1926. These figures represent a decrease of eight-tenths of one per cent in employment and six-tenths of one per cent in total weekly payroll.

Among the groups of industries showing increases in employment are the chemicals, oils, paints, etc.; 10.3 per cent; miscellaneous industries, 24.0 per cent; clothing, millinery, and laundering, 3.2 per cent, and metals, machinery, and conveyances, 0.7 per cent. Decreases in employment are shown in the Labor Market Bulletin for the following industries: Wood manufactures, 6.8 per cent; stone, clay, and glass products, 5.2 per cent; textiles, 5.2 per cent; and printing and paper goods, 3.7 per cent.

The average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing establishments in December, 1926 were a trifle higher than in December, 1925. In December, 1926, the average weekly earnings were \$29.31, compared with \$29.24 for the corresponding month last year. Among the groups of industries showing higher average weekly earnings for December, 1926 are the following: Chemicals, oils, and paints, \$35.83; printing, and paper goods, \$33.46; metals, machinery, and conveyances, \$31.10 and water, light, and power, \$30.21.

According to Louis Bloch, statistician for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the percentages of decrease in the volume of employment and payroll shown in the latest issue of the Labor Market Bulletin are too insignificant to warrant the conclusion that business conditions in December, 1926 were worse than in December, 1925.

UNION AGAIN.

To trade unionists and friends in the San Francisco Bay region. Owing to circumstances over which this firm had no control and despite its sincere efforts to avoid it, we were forced into foregoing the use of the Union Label for some years past.

We always regretted the severance of our relationship with the Union, and took advantage of our first opportunity to free ourselves of other obligations and notified the representatives of the Tailors' Union, of our intention and desire to resume contractual relations with the Union, and to restore the friendly and mutually satisfactory connection that had previously existed between us for more than twenty years.

This is to announce to the trades unions, their members and their friends, that this firm, known as Kelleher and Browne, The Irish Tailors, has resumed contractual relations with the International Union of Journeymen Tailors, and are now able to furnish, at reasonable prices, suits and overcoats, of superior quality and workmanship, with the Union Label.

We most sincerely hope that the trades union public will reciprocate and again favor our firm with their patronage.

With the greetings of the season: best wishes for a brighter New Year, and happiness to all, we beg to be,

Sincerely and respectfully,

KELLEHER & BROWNE.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers organized?

A.—It was organized May 15, 1893, as the Western Federation of Miners. On October 16, 1917, the name was changed to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Q.—What is the smallest international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The International Association of Siderographers, with a membership of about 100.

Q.—Is the Knights of Labor still in existence?

A.—The Handbook of American Trade Unions, issued by the United States Department of Labor, says: "Because of the policy of secrecy still practised by the Order of the Knights of Labor, accurate data are not obtainable. The best information that can be secured indicates that the only remaining organizations of the Knights of Labor which are actually functioning as labor unions are in various branches of the municipal service in Boston, Mass., and two locals in the shoe industry in Ohio. Headquarters of the order are at 228 Tremont Street, Boston. Information dealing with total membership is not given out by the order."

Q.—Is organized labor pledged to work for co-operation between farmers and trade unionists?

A.—Yes. In line with this policy, the last A. F. of L. convention directed the Executive Council to preach at every opportunity the gospel of closer co-operation between the farmers and organized labor for mutual benefit and protection.

IS PARTISANSHIP BASED ON HABIT?

By Dr. Ralph S. Boots,
University of Pittsburgh.

Are political party lines significant of anything but habit and tradition?

Allowing all possible weight for rational processes, one can not say more than that the national parties are great combinations of sectional economic interest groups. These groupings at present show unmistakable signs of instability and confusion.

Within the more limited field of state politics it may certainly be questioned whether there can exist really enduring and meaningful two-party groupings; at any rate whether such groups could be maintained separate from the organizations operating in the national field. The major national parties do not now often stand for definite issues in state politics.

MIS-DIRECTED MAIL

Over 24,000,000 letters went to the dead letter office last year because they could not be delivered. Some were not addressed at all, or the address was illegible. Others were incorrectly addressed.

Enclosures of money, stamps, drafts and money orders were found in 974,758 of these. Bills and coins to the amount of \$109,623.32 were found loose in the mails or in undeliverable letters. Of this amount, \$75,626.86 was returned to the senders.

Unclaimed parcels and articles of merchandise to the number of 535,376 were found—175,835 of them entirely unaddressed or loose in the mail.



Banking by mail is practical and convenient. Privacy is assured and there is nothing safer than the United States Postal Service.

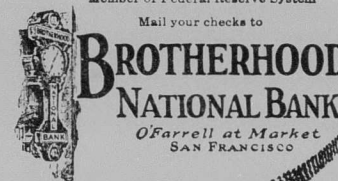
The facilities of a full banking service in the Brotherhood National Bank are as close as your nearest mail box. Every transaction receives the personal attention of an officer of the bank.

How to open an account by mail—

Make out a check or draft or buy a postal or express money order payable to the Brotherhood National Bank. If you have a check or money order payable to yourself—endorse it to the bank, writing "Pay to the order of the Brotherhood National Bank" and sign your name under it exactly as it is written on the face of the check.

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A SUCCESSFUL JOKER.

By Franklin Hichborn.

Sacramento, Jan. 24.—A drive is on to give substantial increases in salaries to Superior, Appellate and Supreme judges. Back of the move is a rather amazing bit of political business dating back four years to the 1923 session.

Prior to that date, the salaries of Appellate and Supreme judges were, as the salaries of Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State, etc., still are, fixed by the state constitution. To increase such salaries, therefore, required an amendment to the state constitution ratified by the vote of the people. Repeated effort was made to secure such increases for the Appellate and Supreme judges, but failed, as did attempts to empower the legislature to fix their salaries. It was argued that if the matter were left to the legislature, pressure could be brought upon the lawyer-legislators that would send judicial salaries kiting skyward.

The fact that the salaries of Appellate and Supreme judges could not be raised without the sanction of the people, kept down the salaries of Superior Court judges. With members of the Supreme Court getting \$10,000 a year the Superior Court county judge, two judicial steps down, could scarcely demand \$10,000.

For years, there had been an itching in certain quarters "to remove the lid" of constitutional restriction, and let the Legislature fix the salaries of Appellate and Supreme judges, as well as of Superior judges which the Legislature has for years been empowered to do.

At the 1923 session, a constitutional amendment was introduced providing for municipal justice-of-the-peace courts. As in the case of all petty courts, the Legislature was authorized to fix the salaries of the municipal justices of the peace thus provided. And right there, one of those curious legislative happenings occurred.

At some point in the passage of the measure through the legislature, no one seems to know just where or when or how, an amendment was slipped into this measure providing for municipal justices of the peace, directing that the Legislature should fix the salaries of the judges of all courts of record. This meant that the salaries of Appellate and Supreme judges were no longer fixed in the state constitution, not to be increased except by direct sanction of a majority of the voting electors, but that the Legislature should thereafter fix such salaries.

That amazing amendment went through the Legislature without the knowledge of many of the Legislators who voted for it. It was ratified by an electorate that supposed it was ratifying a measure dealing exclusively with municipal justices of the peace.

And now, under this extraordinary "joker," judicial California has descended upon the Legislature demanding increases in pay that shatter all theories of economy as preached so persistently to us during the last six years since the passage of the King Tax Equalization Bill.

The move is on to increase the salaries of the Supreme justices from \$10,000 a year to \$15,000; the Appellate justices from \$9,000 to \$14,000. With the salaries of the higher judges going up, the Superior judges want theirs also. The Superior judges of the three largest counties, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda, would have theirs increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000. The next six or seven counties in importance, want increases from \$5,000 and \$6,000 to \$8,000. And so on down the ambitious judicial line.

The municipal justice of the peace constitutional amendment, or the "joker" thereof, took the lid off judicial salaries for fair. This Legislature is getting the full force of it. There is a tendency to

put Governor Young and his little veto on the place where the lid used to be. But this seems unfair to Governor Young. The state does not provide the Governor with asbestos trousers, and the place where the protecting lid used to be is politically very hot. No individual, particularly one in politics, cares to run counter to the salary ambitions of all the judges in the state. Nor do the 119 individuals making up the membership of this Legislature.

And yet, the people of California are very definitely opposed to increases in salaries of their state officials. At the November election a measure was on the ballot increasing the salaries of the Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer and State Surveyor General from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year; of the Attorney General from \$6,000 to \$8,000 and of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The proposal was defeated in practically every county in the state, the state majority against it being 194,192; 554,848 electors voted against it; only 360,656 for it.

The Governor receives only \$10,000 a year. No kindly "joker" has been slipped over in his behalf; an increase in his salary requires, as used to be in the case of Supreme and Appellate Court justices, a constitutional amendment backed by the sanction of a majority of the electors voting at a general election.

WHERE BIG MEN COME FROM.

Sixty per cent of a representative group of 100 well-known men in the New York financial district were born in states other than New York. About half of the remaining 40 per cent were born in New York City itself. It is common knowledge that New York draws her captains of finance and industry from all over the United States. This representative group includes officials such as presidents of life insurance companies which have assets in excess of \$100,000,000, presidents of transportation, telegraph, telephone and express lines; officers of banks and trust companies with capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$10,000,000 or over, and directors of other large business houses. The table of results does away with the idea that nearly all big men come from small towns. Twenty-eight of the 100 came from towns whose population is less than 5000, but 28 others came from cities of 1,000,000 and over. Two came from places whose population is between 5000 and 10,000; 12 from cities between 10,000 and 50,000; 9 from cities between 50,000 and 100,000; 14 from cities between 100,000 and 500,000 and 7 from other cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

BOOKBINDERS INSTALL.

(By International Labor News Service.)

John B. Haggerty of St. Louis and Felix J. Belair of Washington, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and other new officers were recently installed at national headquarters of the union in the A. F. of L. Building. The new administration was elected by referendum vote in October.

The other officers are as follows: William Glockling, Toronto, Canada, first vice president; Frank May, Chicago, second vice president; Mrs. Augusta J. Frincke, Denver, third vice president.

The executive council is composed of Alfred Bieber, Philadelphia; Joseph Floyd, San Francisco; Seaborn D. Jones, Atlanta; Daniel J. Ahearn, New York; Anna Neary, Baltimore, and Mary E. Meehan, Boston.

In the world of labor the union label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism.

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"CHARLEY" MOYER RESIGNS.

Following a reorganization of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Charles H. Moyer resigned the presidency of that body. The veteran trade unionist has been in ill health for a long time.

Paul J. Smith, A. F. of L. representative, is assisting these workers to adjust differences and a convention will be held in St. Paul.

The present international succeeded the Western Federation of Miners in 1917. The Federation was organized in 1893. It was not affiliated to the A. F. of L. and was avowedly Socialistic. It was the backbone of the Industrial Workers of the World, when that wild scheme was launched in June, 1905, in Chicago. Shortly afterward the Wobblies split and this was followed by a withdrawal of the Western Federation of Miners.

During the existence of the Western Federation, the Rocky Mountain States presented the spectacle of workers bull-penned and kidnapped and other constitutional rights ignored. In 1906 Mr. William Hand wrote:

"No one would try to find a parallel anywhere else on earth for the reckless unscrupulousness and maddening insolence of the corporations of the Rocky Mountain States."

In the 1899 strike at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, Brigadier General Merriam of the United States army declared martial law in Shoshone county. He reported there was no sign of resistance, but he made more than 1,000 arrests. The prosecuting attorney, who also was counsel for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company, had the courts suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Hundreds of the arrested men were thrown into a discarded cattle pen with straw to sleep on.

Civil war extended to Cripple Creek and other sections. During these upheavals law was replaced by the whiz of rifle bullets from each side.

The mine owners' anarchy was vividly shown in a refusal to obey social legislation demanded by Colorado citizens. In 1900 the Legislature of that State passed an eight-hour law for metal miners, but the act was declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court. The workers initiated an amendment to the State constitution, which was ratified by a popular majority of 47,000. This was ignored by the mine workers and their political allies and a strike resulted. The mine owners, the Citizen's Alliance and public officials joined in a terroristic policy that culminated in the kidnapping from Denver to Idaho of President Moyer and two other officials of the Federation. They were secretly taken out of Denver on a special train and lodged in the Idaho State penitentiary on the charge of murdering Governor Steunenberg.

James McFarland, a Pinkerton detective, secured a "confession" from Harry Orchard, self-confessed gambler, murderer and criminal. He involved the three kidnapped men, but they were finally released. W. E. Borah, present United States Senator from Idaho, was the leading prosecutor in these cases.

Because of the manner in which they were taken out of Colorado, the three men were given every aid by members of the American Federation of Labor. In later years the Western Federation of Miners passed from the scene.

George Pettibone, one of the kidnapped men, died several years ago. Swashbuckling "Bill" Haywood, the third victim of the kidnappers, is now in Russia, a fugitive from the United States since the World War.

"A country, like an individual, has a duty to perform. Our country has a duty to perform to our own people in stimulating the spirit of peace. It has a duty to perform to the whole world in preventing as far as possible the terrible ravages and outrages of war."—Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

BILLS PENDING IN LEGISLATURE.
(Sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor)

Relating to Contracts of Employment containing agreement not to affiliate with Labor Unions and declaring such contracts void (Yellow Dog Contract), Assembly Bill 177, by Mr. McDonough.

Amendment to Anti-Trust Act making unlawful the "Permit System" for Building Material, Senate Bill 189, by Senator Inman.

Amendment to Public Utilities Act relating to increases in rates when the revenue resulting therefrom is not used for the purposes specified, Senate Bill 258, by Senator Murphy.

Regulating Advertising during Strikes, Assembly Bill 34, by Mr. McDonough.

Creating a Bureau of Inspection of Motor Vehicles in Intrastate Traffic, Senate Bill 431, by Senator Murphy.

Strengthening the Women's Eight-Hour Law, Senate Bill 76, by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 302, by Mr. Williamson.

Establishing Credit Unions, Senate Bill 97, by Senator Hollister.

Jury Trial in Contempt Cases, Senate Constitutional Amendment 15, by Senator Inman.

Regulation of Private Employment Agencies, Senate Bills 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, by Senator Fellom.

Relating to the Eight-Hour Work Day on Public Improvements, etc., Assembly Bill 15, by Mr. McDonough; Assembly Bill 632, by Mr. West.

Regulating Detective Agencies, Assembly Bill 625, by Mr. West.

Enlarging the Absent Voters' Law, Assembly Bill 763, by Mr. Crittenden.

Providing for the Nomination of Presidential Electors by Petition, Assembly Bill 68, by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower.

Public School Textbooks to be printed in State Printing Plant, Assembly Constitutional Amendment 16, by Mr. Nielson.

Old Age Pension, Senate Bill 640, by Senator Murphy; Assembly Bill 907, by Mr. Byrne. (Companion Bills.)

Limiting and Regulating the Working Hours of City Firemen, Senate Bill 214, by Senator Maloney; Assembly Bill 20, by Mrs. Woodbridge. (Companion Bills.)

Sanitary Facilities for Moving Picture Operators, Assembly Bill 738, by Mr. Wright.

Employment of Minors as Moving Picture Operators, Assembly Bill 420, by Mr. Flynn.

Barbers' License and Sanitation, Senate Bill 99, by Senator Sharkey.

Plumbers' License and Sanitation, Senate Bill 491, by Senator Crowley.

Modification of the Criminal Syndicalism Act, Senate Bill 511, by Senator Fellom.

Regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Upholstered Furniture, Senate Bill 312, by Senator Maloney; Assembly Bill 440, by Mr. Bishop. (companion Bills.)

One Day of Rest in Seven, Senate Bill 782, by Senator Maloney.

Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act Increasing Maximum Payments, Assembly Bill 840, by Mr. Williamson.

Relating to Waiting Period, Assembly Bill 144, by Mr. Byrne.

Relating to Chiropractic Practitioners, Senate Bill 60, by Senator Maloney.

Anti-Labor Bills Introduced

Attack on Women's Eight-Hour Law, Assembly Bill 263, by Mr. Scudder.

Attack on Full Crew Law, Assembly Bill 572, by Mr. Little.

(Sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods)

Providing that employees of railroads shall be reimbursed for losses when established railroad terminals are abandoned, Senate Bill 112, by Senator Murphy.

Requiring autos to stop before crossing railroads at grade, Senate Bill 118, by Senator Garrison.

Furnishing and repairing watches for railroad employees, Senate Bill 122, by Senator Wagay.

Providing wash rooms and lockers at terminals, Senate Bill 129, by Senator Ingram.

Providing for payment of witness fees to railroad employees attending inquests, Senate Bill 137, by Senator Swing.

Limiting number of cars in freight and passenger trains, Senate Bill 213, by Senator Maloney.

Extinguishing lights in fixed signals for test purposes, Senate Bill 295, by Senator Sharkey.

Amendment to Telephone Law and its use by train and enginemen, Senate Bill 554, by Senator Sharkey.

Amendment to Full Crew Law, Assembly Bill 742, by Mr. Byrne.

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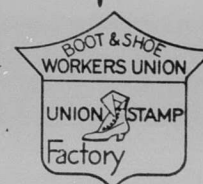
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1927.

Higher and higher the buildings go, and where they will stop nobody knows. The new Larkin Tower Building, in New York, is to be 110 stories and rise to a height of 1208 feet, which will make it by far the highest structure in the world. Whether anyone will want to occupy the upper stories is somewhat doubtful, and it is to be hoped that they will not, because high buildings have a tendency to increase traffic congestion and bring about many other evils that ought to be avoided rather than encouraged. There is, even in crowded New York, no real necessity for these great towers, and in other cities there is plenty of room for expansion without going up above the clouds for office space.

There is a great deal of discussion going on just now as to the percentage of illiteracy in the United States and some of those taking part in the argument are bold enough to assert that the United States, as a nation, is the most illiterate of all the civilized nations of the world. The truth of the matter is that no one is able to tell at the present time just what our percentage of illiteracy may be, mainly because there is no agreement as to just what constitutes illiteracy. Until such time as some basis from which to start has been established, it is absurd to indulge in controversy over the subject. Even educators are not agreed as to just what the standard should be or as to just where the line of demarcation between literate and illiterate should be drawn. Everyone will admit that the standard set up by the army is much higher than that used by the census bureau, and if one contender uses the army standard and another the census test, it is easy to see that there is no possibility of reaching a conclusion as to the percentage of illiteracy in the country. Under such circumstances it might be well for Congress to officially establish some standard so that there might be some definite basis from which to start. One thing is certain, and that is that the United States, as compared with many other civilized nations of the world, is certainly not the most illiterate, provided we start from the same basis they do to figure illiteracy. Some of them declare a person literate if he can sign his name to a document. Starting from that basis the illiterates among natives in the United States would be few, indeed.

Confidence and Progress

There has never been a day in the history of the trade union movement when the outlook before those who were carrying its banners was not one clearly indicating that a great struggle would be necessary in order to surmount the obstacles that were strewn before them to impede the advancing hosts of organized wage workers in their efforts to better conditions for all those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, and it is a most remarkable fact that there have been but few among them with such faint hearts as to give up in despair no matter how thorny the road ahead of them might be or how difficult of solution the problems presented to them might seem. Such a splendid record of achievement as the labor movement has witnessed during the years that have gone could only have been inspired by the thought that the movement was founded upon fundamental right and confidence that because of this fact nothing could stand in the way of its ultimate success.

It is, of course, true that upon numerous occasions temporary defeat has fallen to the lot of the most confident and courageous trade union officials in their struggles to plant the banner of the labor movement a little more in advance of the great hosts of workers who must always be behind the advance guard, but be it said to the everlasting credit of these men and women that they were always ready to arise, pick up the banner and proceed again in a forward direction, never conceding permanent defeat and never faltering because of the unbounded confidence they held in the ultimate triumph of the right. All of them have faith that in the end truth and justice must prevail, and the labor movement, they know, is founded upon truth and justice, else it could not have progressed in the face of such terrific opposition.

It is, indeed, fortunate for the workers that this faith and confidence is to be found in such great proportions in those they chose as officers in the different organizations. Otherwise there would have been but little accomplished and the conditions under which the day's work is performed would have been little better than those under which the serf and the slave toiled in the dark days of the past. Regardless of the spoutings of hypocritical politicians and captains of industry, truth demands that it be asserted that there has been very little gained for the workers that they themselves did not force through the instrumentality of their organizations by bringing either direct or indirect pressure upon those exercising mastership over industry. The eight-hour day in the steel industry is a most conspicuous example of what we mean by indirect pressure. Though the managers of the Steel Trust will not admit it, the fact remains that the organized labor movement centered the public gaze upon the terrible conditions under which the steel workers toiled until public opinion finally compelled the Trust to establish more humane conditions. Without the propaganda spread by the labor movement, public attention never would have been directed to the steel mills and nothing would have been done by those in charge of steel affairs.

The world as a whole is just now badly in need of the same faith and confidence that exists in the labor movement, because prevailing conditions make it absolutely necessary that each individual depend, to a greater or lesser degree, upon others in order to live at all. Under modern conditions no person in the world is sufficient unto himself. We all need the services of our fellow men, and we all should be fair and reasonable in our conduct toward others in order that absolute confidence may possess them. Without confidence and faith in one another the world cannot progress, so complicated have become our institutions.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Detroit News says: "Beverly Hills, California, seems to be under the impression that it is the only community in the country with a comedian in public office." If the citizens of Beverly Hills were not so provincial, they would know that every large city in the country fills most of its offices with people who provoke the heartiest laughter on the part of those who see the officials in action.

We have been taken to task by a correspondent for being "opposed to the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools." We are not opposed to the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools. The editorial the correspondent refers to simply set up the claim that if the people of Tennessee were opposed to it, they should have the right to exclude it, because they build the schools, pay the teachers and generally support them. The schools belong to them and not to the teachers.

Twenty-eight legislatures are in session this winter and an effort is going to be made to induce them to ratify the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, and it is to be hoped the effort meets with success, because child labor in the country has been on the increase during the past two years in spite of the agitation against it. California has about the best child labor laws of any state in the Union, but one of the first acts of the Legislature after the amendment was submitted to it was ratification without any opposition. The amendment will ultimately be ratified by the necessary number of states, and the sooner this takes place the better for the children and the nation as a whole.

The California Legislature adjourned last Friday night for the usual recess of one month, during which time members of the two houses as well as other citizens will have an opportunity to study the bills introduced and make up their minds whether they are good, bad or indifferent. Some of the measures that were thrown into the legislative hopper during the last day of the session should not require a great deal of study in order to determine their worth. Many of them provided for the freakiest kind of freak laws. The Governor, however, has urged that only essential measures be passed, and the indications are that he will exercise a strong influence upon the legislative branch of our State government during this year's session.

No establishment has ever been operated for any great length of time on an open shop basis. In the end it must, in the very nature of things, become one or the other—a non-union shop or a union shop. Unionism and non-unionism will no more mix than oil and water, and usually it is unionism that comes to the surface and smooths things out and brings about peace and calmness in the industrial world. This condition of affairs is natural because the organized workers have a means of expression, an instrument through which to bring about action, while the non-unionist is absolutely inarticulate and incapable of accomplishing anything of a constructive nature because of his lack of machinery through which to function. That is the reason organization goes on year after year and is as irresistible as the tides. How illogical and foolish it is for any set of men to attempt to stop the progressive march of the organized workers ought to be clear to the dull-est comprehension.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Can you help a poor man wat's lost a leg?"
 "Why, I'm afraid one of mine wouldn't look well on you."
 "Lady, it'd look good on anybody."

Two little girls were coming home from school when one began to tease the other.

"I don't care," said Margie. "You are only an adopted child. Your father and mother are not really yours."

"I don't care, either," retorted Bessie. "My papa and mamma picked me out. Yours had to take you jest as you came."

A new arrival at a western ranch was persuaded to mount a bucking horse. He was scarcely on the animal's back before he was off again—over the horse's head.

"What's the matter?" asked the old timer who picked him up.

"Why, she bucked," said the tenderfoot.

"Bucked?" returned the other. "Bucked? Go on! She only coughed."

A little boy had been carefully coached by his parents to give up his seat in a car to a woman.

He was in a trolley with his father the other day when a woman got in, and he promptly offered his seat. His father took him up on his knee.

The train stopped again and another pretty woman entered. Again the boy rose to his feet, and with a polite bow motioned her to the vacant knee.

They met for the first time for some months.

"Where have you been, John?" said James.
 "Haven't been laid up, have you?"

"Yes; I have been laid up for a bit."

"You're not looking fit; hope it's nothing serious?"

"Oh, nothing much—but this is the first time I've been out for three months."

"Really? What was wrong?"

"Nothing, really; only the jury wouldn't believe it."

J. Ryan, traveling engineer, tells this one:

A Negro employee was being questioned during an investigation after a trespasser had been killed when he fell from a moving freight train.

"Did you see the man on the train?"

"Yes, suh."

"Where was he?"

"Bout thuty cahs from de engine."

"Where were you?"

"On de back of de tendah of de engine."

"What time of night was it?"

"Bout leben o'clock."

"Do you mean to tell me that you saw that man thirty car lengths away at eleven o'clock at night?"

"Yes, suh."

"How far do you think you can see at night?"

"Bout a million miles, I reckon. How fah is it to de moon?"—Forbes Magazine.

A film actress says she is tired of seeing her own face. It is untrue, however, that she has discarded her hand-bag and relies on candid friends to tell her if her nose is shiny.—The Humorist.

"Uncle Robert, when does your football team play?"

"Football team? What do you mean, my boy?"

"Why, I heard father say that when you kicked off we'd be able to afford a big automobile."—Boston Transcript.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

People are being puzzled right along by the Latin American fuss. They simply can't understand things in their right light. Maybe that's what's the matter with Secretary Kellogg and the Official Spokesman, but nobody knows much about that either. Secretary Kellogg, through his Mr. Olds, seems to have started things by intimating ever so gently to the Associated Press that there was a "Bolshevist-fostered Latin American hegemony" at work doing terrible things hostile to our own welfare down south. This Mr. Hegemony was all dressed up fit to kill and sent wandering over the wires to frighten children and distress their parents. He got to bobbing up at the strangest times of night and in the most unusual places. He'd pop up out of damp and dismal places long after midnight and the situation got to be terrible.

Mr. Kellogg, through his Mr. Olds, calculated well when he picked out Mr. Hegemony to be the bearer of the message of fright. A Hegemony is a fierce and tricky thing. And when Hegemony travels under diplomatic Patrimony, then may all other goblins have a care, for there is something in the wind. But that isn't all, as the story books have it. Along with the Hegemony business went the story about how it was to be done. The Soviets were reported using Mexico as a road to the United States. It was specified more particularly that they were also using Mexico as a road to Central America, where they were to wallop Uncle Sam right slam bang in the Canal. Old Man Bolshevism was depicted as roving up and down this Mexico road, loaded with packs of propaganda, looking for Mr. Hegemony and the alarms were rung until great was the din of the ringing.

At the present writing, so far as is known, Mr. Kellogg thinks Old Man Bolshevism is still running up and down that long Mexican road, which presumably runs from the American border right down through the desert to Mexico City, on through a lot of wild and practically impassable country to the border of Quintana Roo, and Mr. Kellogg can find that place by looking at the map, which his subordinates will quickly fetch to him. The whole trouble with Mr. Kellogg is that somebody slipped him the wrong road map. He got hold of a map made in Russia of what the Soviets thought ought to be the roads of that particular part of North America and he thought he had a genuine map of the country as is. Never having been there, he didn't know, and he didn't look at the label to see whose map it was. But, when a Secretary of State goes touring with battleships, tanks and other heavy equipment, he ought to make sure he has a proper and reliable road map. If he doesn't, then he's likely to find himself in a wilderness, where there are no service stations and no human habitations—no one to speak with about anything.

That's how it comes that Mr. Kellogg is filling the air with incantations, imprecations and tinnabulations. He got the wrong road map and he's just beginning to suspect it. Pictures of Mr. Kellogg indicate that he is a kindly person of advancing years, bowed with the cares of the human family over which he watches with great patience and with great care—just the sort of trusting old person who could be fooled by some enterprising—or careless—young man, in just that way. He would accept a map and start out trustingly on the route as it seemed to be, only to find himself lost in transit, bemoaning his fate, but by no means quarreling with it. It is humbly suggested that Mr. Kellogg try a modern A. A. A. map before he goes on further pilgrimages.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University
(No. 13) Supply and Demand

These short stories are in three groups. The first group of eight was on "Economic Anatomy." They merely described the Economic Machinery. The next group, which has not yet been finished, is "Economic Physiology" explaining how that machinery works. The third, and last, group will be on Economic Remedies.

In the second, or middle, group we have finished our study of the purchasing power of money. Our next subject will be individual prices. Prices, as we find them in the market, are facts of everyday experience. As students of economics, we are seeking the explanation of these facts. We want to know, for instance, why the price of sugar is six cents a pound at one time and seven or five at another? Now the price of sugar, or any other price is expressed in dollars and cents and so depends on what a dollar or a cent is worth.

Any one who buys sugar balances, in his mind, the importance of the sugar to him against the importance of the money which he has to pay for it. In making this comparison, the money stands in his mind for the other things which it might buy if it were not spent for sugar. If this general purchasing power of money is great, money will seem precious in his mind, and he will be less willing to part with a given amount of it than if its purchasing power is small. Before the purchaser of sugar can decide how much money he is willing to exchange for it, he must have some idea of what else he could buy with his money. This explains why a traveler feels at first so helpless in a foreign country when he is told the prices of goods in terms of unfamiliar units. If the traveler has never heard before of kroner, gulden, rubles, or milreis, a price, say, of a certain fraction of a "gulden" or of a "milreis" for a pound of sugar will mean nothing to him. He can not say how much in gulden, milreis, rubles, or other of these units he is willing to pay for a pound of sugar until he knows how the purchasing power of that ruble or other unit compares with the dollar, or unit to which he is accustomed. There must thus always be in the minds of those who use money some idea of its purchasing power.

As already stated, the greater the power of money to purchase things in general, the less of it will be offered for sugar in particular, and the lower the price of sugar will therefore become. In other words, the lower the general price level, the lower will be the particular price of sugar. In still other words, the price of sugar tends to sympathize with other prices. If they are high, it will tend to be high; if they are low, it will tend to be low. So we see that the purchasing power of money is always, though unconsciously, assumed in any price.

The words "supply" and "demand," say, of sugar, thus imply a concealed reference to the purchasing power of money, that is to prices in general, as well as to the price of sugar in particular. As we have, through several previous stories, already studied the subject of prices in general, or the general purchasing power of a dollar, we shall now assume the general level of prices and the purchasing power of a dollar to be fixed.

A market for sugar, or for any other goods, is any assemblage of its buyers and sellers. The buyers and sellers may be, and usually are, physically near each other, as in a city market or the New York Stock Exchange, or the New York Produce Exchange; or they may be merely connected by telegraph, telephone, or other means of communication, as in the stock market as a whole; for the stock market as a whole includes not only the members of the stock exchange, but also all other buyers and sellers of stock both in and out of New York City. It is in the market that "supply

and demand," which we are about to discuss, work out their effects.

Our study of how any price is explained will fall under two heads, according as there is competition or monopoly. For the present, we shall assume a condition of perfect competition; that is, we shall assume that there are a number of buyers and sellers in the market, each of whom offers to buy or sell independently of the others. Thus, if self-interest leads him to do so, a buyer will bid a higher price than others, irrespective of their wishes in the matter, and likewise a seller will ask a lower price if his independent self-interest so leads him.

When there is perfect competition, there is (in a given market) only one resultant price of a commodity for all buyers and all sellers. This is evident. For, suppose more than one price were asked. One seller asks ten cents a pound for sugar and another eleven cents. Evidently no buyer would buy at eleven cents when he could buy at ten. So the eleven cent price would disappear. Or suppose that more than one price were offered. One buyer offers sugar at eight cents and another at nine. Evidently no seller would sell at eight cents when he could sell at nine. So, the watchfulness of one competitor toward the others will eliminate differences in price. Even though not all buyers and sellers are careful to note slight differences between prices, the more watchful bring about the the same result by the operation of what is called "arbitrage." They buy at the lowest prices and sell at the highest. So their buying raises the lowest prices, and their selling lowers the highest until all the prices are leveled out into one—or very nearly so.

It is true that, in practice, there often remain slight differences in price, even in the same, or closely associated markets. This fact merely means that competition is not perfect. I shall not here take account of those cases, but consider only the simple case where competition is supposed to be perfect.

STATE INSURANCE FUND.

During the 12 years of its existence the State Compensation Fund has refunded to its policyholders approximately \$1,000,000 every year, statistics made public today by C. B. Morris, assistant manager, show. The aggregate of refunds is \$11,425,432, to which can be added a reserve of \$200,000 for dividends on current policies not yet declared. However, last year's refunds amounted to \$1,663,906. Refunds by private companies totaled only \$729,227.

As the minimum premium rates are fixed by a rating bureau, of which all insurance carriers are members, including the Fund, which rates are in turn approved by the state insurance commissioner, the Fund cannot underbid its competitors. However, the refunds paid to policyholders average about 30 per cent of the premium originally paid. The Fund is a non-profit organization and writes approximately one-third of all workmen's compensation insurance in the state.

The statistics also show that the Fund has paid \$929,986 into the accident prevention fund, such payments being in lieu of, and comparable to, annual tax payments made to the state by commercial insurance carriers.

California leads even New York, the largest state in the union in point of population, in the matter of workmen's compensation insurance carried by the state. Since its creation, the same date New York's Fund was created, the California Fund has received \$44,842,429 in premiums as compared to New York's \$33,455,783. The aggregate saving to New York state policyholders is \$10,433,639 as compared to the \$11,425,432 refunded by the California Fund.

A reserve is maintained by the Fund from which

more than \$2,000,000 is immediately available at all times to care for the exigencies of a catastrophe.

Excess earnings over expenditures for the past year amount to more than \$1,000,000. Figures made public by Mr. Morris further show that the Fund has admitted assets totaling nearly \$7,000,000 and that more than 20,000 employers in the state are insured by it.

The Fund has 51 competitors some of which exclude some of the more hazardous risks. The total premiums received last year by the Fund was more than \$6,000,000.

CLASS BEGINS TUESDAY.

The Class in Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law, conducted by Prof. S. K. Holland, under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Labor Council, will hold its first meeting Tuesday evening 7:30 p.m. in Brotherhood Hall, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Streets. The course consists of ten sessions, each Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m. until concluded, the fee for the course being three dollars for each member. Applications accompanied by the fee should be made at once to Theodore Johnson, Labor Temple, Secretary of the Educational Committee.

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A TRAGEDY.

By John P. Frey,

Editor, Molders' Journal; President, Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Valley Forge was a turning point in the Revolutionary War. The shoeless, half-fed Continentals found something in the bitter winter at Valley Forge which turned them into unconquerable troops. The disasters of the previous campaign, the bitterness, the cold and the hunger of the bleak Pennsylvania hills, the knowledge that King George was preparing to throw more troops into the struggle, did not dilute the courage or dampen the ardor of those men whose purpose was not achieved until Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

It may be that the bitter agony through which the trade union movement in Great Britain is now passing is but a Valley Forge. During the winter the disasters of the last campaign will be studied by men whose courage is unbroken, whose heads are unbowed. Profiting by mistakes of the past, the great British trade union movement will now endeavor to move forward under sound tactics to regain the ground lost and bring about a change of attitude on the part of those British employers whose policy to rule or ruin seemingly dominates them as thoroughly as those impractical leaders who would destroy every institution in existence so that their extravagant theories might be given application.

* * *

There is a story which perhaps illustrates the necessity for sound policies as well as stout hearts. Many Americans during the war became familiar with the mass of fortifications crowning the high rock which stands above the sea at Brest, France. Julius Caesar built the principal tower which now stands above the fortifications. In his time and afterward men drove tunnels into the living rock down and down, with passage ways leading off at different levels, and from these they carved little cells in which prisoners were confined, and in which men died uncared for and forgotten.

Early in the thirteenth century an Englishman, whose name is unknown, was placed in one of these dark and airless cells for some political crime. It was not high enough for him to stand upright. It was too short for him to lay at full length. No light of any kind reached him except when food was brought once a day by the jailer, and then it was but the dim flickering flame of a lantern. But the prisoner had courage, he had a stout heart, he had a policy, he was determined to be free. He found the chain and irons which had manacled some unfortunate who had preceded him; he found some broken crockery, and with these simple tools he started to dig his way through the solid rock. For seven months he continued until quite a tunnel had been dug in the side of his cell. Then death came, and afterward the jailer found that the tunnel he was driving, instead of carrying him toward liberty, was leading into the massive rock from which there would have been no escape.

The prisoner's purpose, his courage, has stirred men's imaginations ever since, but coupled with this has been the knowledge that the direction in which he was driving his tunnel doomed his efforts. Perhaps the direction in which the British trade union movement has been working during recent years has been a mistaken one, though the purpose was laudable, the courage supreme.

* * *

If some leaders of the British trade union movement have lost their sense of direction, they are not prisoners; their followers are not blind, and a way can be found of profiting by the lessons which have been taught during recent months,

lessons which are the most costly which organized wage-earners have had to pay during this generation.

It is not only the miners' funds which have become depleted, but as a result of the general strike last May, and the developments which followed, many of the unions having the largest financial reserves now have empty treasuries.

Like the period of the Revolutionary War before Valley Forge, there has been some division of leadership. There were those who looked upon the miners' struggle as an opening wedge for the Communist revolution which would destroy the British form of government and establish that of Soviet Russia in its place.

There were others who, in all sincerity, advised the strikers that their hope lay outside of trade union activity; that it was only through political action, the election of those who believed in the policies of the Labor party that victory could be ultimately won. After the experiment of a general strike, men were told by those who were working in the wrong direction that their government must be overthrown, or that their only hope lay in the strength which a political party could develop.

The wrong direction seems to have been the program for a general strike, which gained headway because many of the experienced trade union leaders who were opposed to such a suicidal step remained silent, while those who had little responsibility and little to lose, preached the theory of a general strike with the zeal of fanatics.

The structure of revolutionary methods which some leaders had erected, has crumbled like a building torn by whirlwinds and shaken by an earthquake. It is the period of Valley Forge, a period of disillusionment. The trade union leaders and the rank and file are now looking the situation squarely in the face and considering the things which can and which cannot be done. Out of these hours of self-searching will come a saner, stronger and more truly progressive organization.

The tragedy of what has taken place since the general strike of last May is akin to the tragedy around Lens during the war, but, as at Lens, where British courage stood the greatest tests which could be applied, so the courage which the British trade union movement is showing at the present time is the guarantee of victory in the end, and that victory will not come through the medium of a general strike, or by placing greater faith in what a parliament may do, but in the strength which comes from united trade union action intelligently directed.

HISTORIC PLEA FOR FREE PRESS

By Lord Erskine, in Defense of Tom Paine

The proposition which I mean to maintain as the basis of the liberty of the press, and without which it is an empty sound, is this: That every man, not intending to mislead, but seeking to enlighten others with what his own reason and conscience, however erroneously, have dictated to him as truth, may address himself to the universal reason of a whole nation, either upon the subjects of governments in general, or of that of our own particular country; that he may analyze the principles of its constitution, point out its errors and defects, examine and publish its corruptions, warn his fellow citizens against its ruinous consequences, and exert his whole faculties in pointing out the most advantageous changes in establishments which he considers to be radically defective, or sliding from their object by abuse.

All this every subject of this country has a right to do, if he contemplates only what he thinks would be for its advantage, and but seeks to change the public mind by the conviction which flows from reasonings dictated by conscience.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Conciliation proceedings for the proposed new scale agreement between Fresno Typographical Union No. 144 and the newspaper publishers of Fresno are said to be temporarily blocked by inability to agree on a code of procedure. It is expected, however, that settlement of the pending issues will be reached shortly.

It is reported that Taft Typographical Union No. 811 has secured an increase in its wage scale and has signed up with the publishers of that city for \$54 and \$57 per week for day and night work, respectively. This equals the scale paid in Bakersfield for similar work.

Word from Vancouver, B. C., is to the effect that the newspaper publishers of that city called a conference with the officers of the Typographical Union and accepted the recent award of the local arbitration board, withdrawing their appeal to the International board. The new contract covers a four-year period, expiring December 31, 1929, and carries with it one year's back pay, which would amount to \$156 for all members who put in full time. The award makes the Vancouver scale the highest in the Dominion of Canada.

I. T. U. Representative Philip Johnson has returned from Spokane, Wash., where he collaborated with the officers of the Typographical Union in the presentation of the union's case before a board of arbitration. J. F. Young, business manager of the Spokesman Review, presented the case for the publishers. Attorney F. P. Hamblen was selected as arbitrator in the dispute. Presentation of the case was concluded by both sides last week, when the board went into executive session. Decision of the arbitration board is expected daily.

In addition to the regular routine business, several important matters were considered and acted upon at the regular semi-annual meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, recently held in San Francisco. The Conference went on record as being opposed to the present United States postal rates, and approving the legislation designed to restore the rates of 1920. Attention of the delegates to the Conference was directed to the action of the State Civil Service Commission in turning down applicants for employment in the state printing office who are more than 50 years old, notwithstanding the fact that the law prescribes 60 years as the maximum age limit. The officers of the Conference were directed to use every fair means to prevent this discrimination. Proposed legislation to eliminate the printing of the Great Register, to establish a printing office in one of the State penal institutions, so that State printing could be done, and the mimeographing of voting lists in one of the counties during the recent election were also brought before the meeting. The Conference also went on record as being opposed to the enactment of such legislation and the continuance of such methods, and instructed its officers to investigate these matters and confer with the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor as to means for combatting them.

Invitations of Richmond Union No. 738 and Visalia-Tulare Union No. 519 to have representatives of the Conference appear before them and explain the purposes of the organization were accepted. L. Michelson, secretary of No. 21, and F. E. Holderby of Fresno Union No. 144 were assigned to this missionary work.

W. S. Darrow of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231 was elected president of the Conference by acclamation, to succeed the late Charles P. Barrett. Delegate Charles W. Lyon of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46 was elected vice-president.

Information concerning the activities of the California Conference of Typographical Unions may be obtained by addressing H. P. Melnikov,

counsellor and executive secretary, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Although Leo Kern, well-known among job printers of San Francisco, is far from Market street, his interest in local printers' doings does not flag, as is indicated in a letter recently received from him by a friend, who is requested to mail him an occasional copy of the Clarion. Writing from Phoenix, Arizona, under date of January 23rd, Leo says he is feeling fine, and describes the weather there as being "certainly grand," with sunshine every day. He says, while work in Phoenix is none too plentiful, he is managing to "get by" satisfactorily. Leo spent two days in Los Angeles and Long Beach visiting old friends while en route to Phoenix. According to his letter, he expects to remain in Phoenix until the first of April, when he will move on toward Denver and Cheyenne. His best regards are extended to his assembly room associates.

Harry Vance has returned to San Francisco from Oroville, where he put in a two months' stretch on the Register. Harry is contemplating a visit to friends and relatives in Pasadena.

Bruce Brown of Fresno Typographical Union No. 144 was a San Francisco visitor this week, when he had an opportunity to pay his respects to a few of the many friends he has in the printing industry here.

Eugene Trafaglio, who left San Francisco the day after the big fire in 1906, and who has since resided in Seattle, where he has worked in job shops and newspaper composing rooms, part of the time as foreman, has returned to this city and is seeking employment in the commercial field.

M. E. ("Mickey") Sebring has recently taken the only linotype situation in the Schwabacher-Frey plant, succeeding G. M. Babcock, who ended a two-year stretch with that firm to enter the employ of S. Vance Cagley, local typographer.

The Daily Commercial News, whose composing room is an unique and historic spot, located in the Carmen Johnson building at Sansome and Halleck streets, and well known to a great many printers, is soon to experience a little change for the better on the machine side. The model 2 linotype of early vintage is being replaced by a new model 8. The old mill has rendered service for about a quarter of a century. The tales it has told and the profanity it should have heard are almost incomprehensible.

Bob Davis of the local Mergenthaler staff made a business trip to Spokane and the Northwest country last week, returning the 27th.

R. E. Morton, for many years city representative for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, resigned last week and drew his traveler from this union.

Call Chapel Personals—By "Gas."

The shock and stress of the holiday season being over and the return of the holiday vacationists from their sojourns has caused the shop to resume its normal condition. Work is none too good. News and ads for the Auto Show are helping some. The few subs on the board are about holding their own.

Luke Alvord, late of San Mateo and elsewhere (but at present in top position on the slipboard), like the restive sparrow, flits from the 7 a. m. shift to the 3 p. m. trick, thereby leading a varied existence.

Jess Newell, the Beau Brummell of the office, spent the holidays in Portland, where Santa Claus must have treated him royally, for he returned in double harness; he and his bride have taken apartments in the city of Burlingame, where the sun shines 365 days a year (if it's not cloudy).

Myron Douglas, another of the late Benedicts, tired of the salty breezes of the ocean end of the Twin Peaks tunnel, and he and his better half

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have purchased a home in Mill Valley, where they contemplate raising chickens for profit, if that is possible at the price of wheat. He has borrowed a friend's "hash"-hound for the protection of the barnyard denizens.

Charley Overill, our genial day machinist, returned last week from a four weeks' tour, spending the holidays in Toronto, Ont., with his mother and other relatives.

On Overill's return Al Clark took over the night side machinist trick. Al is working out a new process for a radio, needing only a horn or a pair of ear pads. When perfected he expects to distribute it in conjunction with Bill Newell's carburetor.

Robert ("Bob") Sleeth, who has been on the sick list for three weeks, returned to his labors this week and is gradually rounding into form.

Frank Myers, formerly of the now defunct Herald, who now runs circles around the ring bank for the Call, has been quite swelled up all week; he blames it on an ulcerated tooth.

Ross ("Gimme") Wilson, autocrat of the copy desk, has been a busy man all week receiving calls from insurance agents and casualty men, inquiring into an auto wreck last Sunday, in which Wilson's car (model 1916 or earlier) was damaged; of course, the other fellow was on the wrong side of the road. Damage, \$20.

William St. John, makeup man, arrived in our midst a little less than two years ago. In a short time thereafter he acquired a wife from one of our southern counties, and as time went on a baby boy was added; last week his father and mother arrived from Boston, to swell the size of the family and make their permanent home here. They have purchased a home in the Sunset district, where the family is now getting settled.

Benny Dwyer, loquacious member of the night force and an authority on the origin of man and the law of gravitation, is deep in the study of Sophie Tucker's technic in an effort to offset the arguments of Albert Wildgust, Winnipeg pioneer.

Henry Bender ("Hopeless Henry") our promising apprentice, has been so puffed up all week over a column devoted to him in the sports that he has neglected his lessons in the I. T. U. course of printing, and it is to be hoped that the apprentice committee will deal leniently with him at the next regular meeting.

"Wild Bill" Baker, one of our numerous 5:15'ers, complained this week of chilblains, believing his foot had been frostbitten in the salubrious climate of Oakland, but the belief prevails among the boys that he stubbed his toe in a mad rush for the breakfast room of the boat in his search for coffee and.

The friends of E. Darr were greatly surprised and chagrined this week to learn that his name had been inadvertently left off the pool lists, and it is to be hoped that in the future it will appear with its accustomed regularity under the firm name of E. Darr & Co.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Victor Aro.

Correction: A Adams, instead of J. H. Adams, was operated on, as reported last week.

Casualties were more numerous than usual: A. L. Holmes injured his left thumb last week while working on a linotype. Al Overly is suffering from an infected right thumb, which was serious for a few days, and Tuesday he had an ulcerated tooth removed, consequently work at present does not appeal to him. Lloyd ("Sprout") Nesbit sprained his left ankle, the details of which are somewhat confused.

Mining Note—Lyle Slocum reports three new members to the "stockholders' society": Frank Vaughn, "Bill" Laughlin and Frank Laughlin. Welcome. Neil Voss received some nice looking shares for the accepted consideration, and some

unthinking person expressed the quaint thought that they would make good wallpaper.

Bruce Carson, occasional proofreader, left recently for Sacramento.

Daily News Chapel Items—By L. L. Heagney.

A new athletic association, called the Ellery Arms League, was brought into existence Monday night. The Daily News basketball team—uniformed in blue and gold, with the paper's name in white on the sweaters, the outfit being furnished by the business office—is a part of the league and the dope points to it as more than capable of holding its own, its wins including a victory over the Hibernians only last week. Members are W. G. and F. Landreth, composing room; Gardner, editorial; Donnelly, Dixon and Brew, front office. The team issues a challenge to job and newspaper fives, the only stipulation it insists on being that players must work for the firm which enters them.

In a recent letter Ed Lowe was optimistic concerning his complete recovery. He suffered for some time from a complication of ailments and went to Los Angeles to enter a sanitarium. Ed quoted his physician as saying thirty days' treatment should set him on his feet again. Certainly a legion of friends hope the M. D. is correct.

Starting last Saturday, Bill Leslie will loop the loop before he hits town again in time for work Monday. To Yosemite he drove to see the winter sports, next stop being near or in Los Angeles, then to Imperial Valley and Mexicali. From there he'll visit Tijuana and San Diego, back to Los Angeles or Santa Barbara for a short stop and then home.

The firm of Dunning & Santich dissolved partnership lately. Within the memory of the oldest living inhabitant these young men purchased a summer home in Marin County; that is, it would have been a summer home if a house had adorned the acreage. But the boys spent all their capital when buying, so how to erect a dwelling? Trees—lots of 'em—shaded the land, but it so happened neither felt ambitious enough to chop a six-foot redwood into boards and the house remains—to be built. Such monumental difficulties easily induced Dunning to sell his holdings to Santich, and the famous old firm now is only a recollection.

Sickness confines C. L. McKnight, night chairman, to his home. Reports as to his condition are meagre, but his friends hope to see him pounding the ivories soon.

Keep close to the water even though you never drink it. Heretofore only Harry Crotty and Phil Scott were near enough to the Pacific to pick up driftwood, but the cold weather or something persuaded Clarence Davy to buy a house and move out near the free firewood. Report claims the trio uphold the dignity of Forty-eighth avenue and the printing trade in a very able manner.

OBSERVANCE OF CHILD LABOR DAY.

The announcement by the National Child Labor Committee of the twentieth annual observance of Child Labor Day on January 29th, 30th and 31st, is of special significance this year, when forty-four state legislatures are to convene. The Committee feels that the response of churches, schools, womens' clubs and individuals throughout the country indicates a renewed interest in the whole question of child employment on its own merits and unclouded by the issue of federal control.

The startling truth is that child labor has been increasing. According to the 1925-6 report of the Federal Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, the number of children between 14 and 16 years legally at work increased during the last year in 24 out of 29 cities and in 8 out of the 12 states submitting statistics. This does not include the large number of children,

many under 14 years, employed in occupations for which work permits are not required, nor the number working illegally.

Child labor involves more than the mere question of the age at which a child should enter employment. A satisfactory child labor law must meet certain minimum standards, and these include the prohibition of (1) any gainful employment for children under 14, (2) night work for children under 16, (3) a working day longer than eight hours for children under 16, (4) the employment of children in physically and morally dangerous occupations.

Few states now meet these standards. In 15 states the law carries an exemption which makes it possible for children under 14 to work in factories or canneries. In 12 states it is not unlawful to work children under 16 from 9 to 11 hours a day. In only 17 states is the night work regulation adequate. In 28 states there are no laws prohibiting children of 14 from working around explosives. In 22 states it is not unlawful to employ children at 14 to run elevators. In 17 states there are no laws prohibiting children from 14 to 16 years from oiling, wiping and cleaning machinery in motion.

In every one of the 44 states whose legislatures are to be in session this winter, effort should be made to bring the child labor and school attendance laws up to the minimum standards advocated by the National Child Labor Committee.

The purpose of Child Labor Day is to make known the facts about child labor and to stir the public to demand their correction.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of January 21, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Waiters' Union No. 30, Bernhard Meyer, vice Harvey Lorraine. Janitors—Peter DeBleeker, as an additional delegate. Cigar Makers—Edward Jackson. Sailors—Ed. Anderson, Jos. Faltus, H. Molander, S. A. Silver, Paul Scharrenberg. Barbers—P. J. McDonald. Coopers—Jos. J. Cresse, F. A. Michel, I. P. Beban. Longshore Lumbermen—E. Snyder, Thos. Maloney. Egg Inspectors—W. A. Morrow, D. W. Scott. Cooks' Union No. 44—Jos. Depool, Ben. Schiff. Delegates seated.

Communication—Filed—From the Community Chest, requesting cooperation and assistance in its annual call for funds. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing bill for \$2.00 for copy of bound proceedings of convention. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Riggers and Stevedores—application for affiliation with the Council.

Request Complied With—From Machinists' Union No. 68—with reference to the unfair attitude of the Mann Manufacturing Company of Berkeley, Calif., and requesting that fact be given the widest publicity.

Communication—From Cooks' Union No. 44—inclosing copy of resolution adopted by said Union and a motion was made and seconded that the Council adopt same; amendment—that it be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment to amendment—that it be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—Amendment to amendment lost and the amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Federal Employees—Reported that hearings will commence on bill granting a minimum of \$1,500 per year to employees. Lumbermen—Business good last week. Butchers' Union No. 115—Extended an invitation to all delegates to attend its sixth annual Ball at the Auditorium, Saturday evening, January 25th. Auto Mechanics—Reported progress; requested all delegates to patronize only shops that are fair to their union. Laundry Workers—Will hold its annual Dance at National Hall, Saturday evening, January 29th. Barbers—Reported some men out of work; requested trade unionists not to patronize non-union cheap shops. Waiters—Reported business slack; Taits' new shop in the Mission is fair; Fosters is still unfair.

The chair introduced Brother Brewer, representing the Brotherhood Bank, who addressed the Council on the subject of banks and their resources.

Professor Kerchen announced that a class for Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law would be opened Tuesday evening, February 1st.

Nominations for Officers—President Wm. P. Stanton; Vice-President, R. H. Baker, Anthony Noriega; Secretary-Business Agent, John A. O'Connell; Financial Secretary, J. J. McTiernan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees, Chas. Childs, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield.

Executive Committee—James Coulsting, Wm. Benser, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, Geo. S. Hollis, Walter Jusaitis, George Kidwell, George Knell, John R. Matheson, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Molleda, Jos. Moreno, Patrick O'Brien, Michael Silk, James E. Wilson.

Organizing Committee—Jos. Casey, Thos. Cook,

Geo. Cullen, F. J. Dumond, John Matheson, M. S. Maxwell, Bernhard Meyers, Richard Patterson, R. C. Krutzberger.

Law and Legislative Committee—R. H. Baker, Emil G. Buehrer, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Geo. Kidwell, Theodore Johnson, Chas. Pilgrim, W. G. C. Turner, J. F. Whelan, Felix Dumond, Chas. Childs, Wm. Rhys, David Schwartz.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, M. E. Decker, Geo. S. Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

Moved that where there are no contests that names be left off the ballot; carried.

The chair appointed the following Judges and Tellers:

Judges—George Flatley, D. P. Haggerty, Hugo Ernst.

Tellers—E. R. Sablatschan, Frank Flohr, Thos. Riley, W. G. Desepte, John Coughlan, Frank Ferguson.

Receipts—\$589.52. **Expenses**—\$213.67.

Council adjourned at 9:35 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY HEIDELBERG,

Secretary pro tem.

WORKERS CAN FIND WAY.

The president of the Builders' Association of Chicago opposes the five-day week. In an address to New York builders he said this movement is not attempted in anti-union communities—a statement that organized labor accepts. "Labor must find the way in which production will be so increased that work now performed in 44 hours will be easily accomplished in 40," the speaker said. Note that "labor must find the way." Nothing is said of wastes by employers which industrial engineers have repeatedly referred to. Labor will gladly "find the way," but this is impossible when workers are denied joint action, and are treated as units. When the way is found—and labor insists that it can—then, and not till then, will organized workers demand the five-day week. There is a wide field for employers with vision.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

NEW PROSECUTOR ON JOB.

Disclosures of the official investigating committee, headed by Matthew Woll, in connection with the conduct of the Reds in the recent fur workers' strike in New York presage something new in trade union affairs. In the New York case the committee reported graft, corruption, slugging and almost every abuse on the calendar. That there has been crookedness and corruption in the labor movement has been what might be called an open secret. Labor has had perhaps far less than its share of such conduct, but even a little is too much. Labor unions have got to be clean and of high ideals, or they must perish. What the American Federation of Labor has done in this case sets a precedent. It means, if it means anything, that the American Federation of Labor declares itself from now on to be the guardian of the moral cleanliness of affiliated organizations. This sets a precedent—and, it will be generally agreed, a fine one. Hitherto it has been in bad taste to talk about graft in the labor movement. That day is, seemingly, gone. If graft exists, the best thing to do is to drag it forth and root it out. The classic example set in the days of Abe Reuf and Schmitz is no longer tolerable. The new doctrine is that no evil can be palliated or excused by covering it up. It poisons by its presence and it must be cleaned out.

"De doctah say I got too much i'on in muh blood."

"Does you eat much po'k, niggah?"

"Sho', whatfo' yo' ask?"

"Niggah, you's dun full o' pig-i'on, dass what."



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SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

Constructive proposals, clear cut and in harmony with American ideals and principles, for the development and support of the American merchant marine, were indorsed at the thirtieth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, which has just closed an eight-day session in Washington.

High spots in the merchant marine program declared for the enforcement of the seamen's act, the protection and assistance by the Government of "such American ships as are made the subject of assaults upon their legitimate business by foreign shipping interests acting through so-called conferences or other forms of conspiracy," development and training of an American personnel and the stopping of the practice of employing Asiatics in preference to Americans and other seamen eligible to become United States citizens. The program is based upon reports adopted by conventions of the union in recent years.

Denunciation of the dangerous practice of undermanning vessels was a feature of the convention. Cases of such undermanning will be reported to the proper Government authorities and vigorous action demanded. The following report on the subject was made by Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander and indorsed by the delegates:

"According to reports which have reached the international office from several ports, it appears that in many instances the United States steamboat inspection service, through its local inspectors, have certified vessels for smaller crews than are actually needed to operate them. In a number of these cases the ship owners do not even attempt to navigate their vessels with the ridiculously small crew called for by the inspection certificates but always carry a greater number of men. The evident purpose of this under-certification is to permit the ship to go short-handed whenever the owner sees fit. The practice, however, is a clear evasion of law and it is time to stop it by insisting that the inspection certificates must show the number of men actually needed."

The convention devoted considerable attention to the activities of the League of Nations and International Labor Office affecting seamen. The reports of Secretary-Treasurer Olander and President Andrew Furuseth told in detail of a proposed international agreement abolishing imprisonment of seamen for so-called "desertion" from the service of a ship owner. The proposal was finally defeated but Mr. Olander pointed out in his report that the proceedings were plainly indicative of the growing trend of European thought favorable to freedom for seamen.

In ending his report on this matter, which was adopted, Mr. Olander said:

"It seems evident that the adoption of an international proposal which would openly declare for the continuance of imprisonment as a penalty for so-called 'desertion' has been made practically impossible by the effective educational work carried on by President Andrew Furuseth as representing our international union. Let the good work go on."

Directing attention to an investigation of slavery and conditions analagous to slavery now being made by the League of Nations, Mr. Olander declared that seamen and the working people in general must be on their guard against encroachments on their freedom.

"In view of the fact that the International Labor Office, as represented by its director and other officials, has not yet indicated any opposition to forced labor as applicable to seamen, we must be doubly on guard now that the whole question of forced labor as affecting all workers is being made the subject of discussion by that office."

The convention authorized the continuance of efforts by President Furuseth to induce the Euro-

pean nations to agree to the principles of seamen's freedom as expressed in the American seamen's act.

In response to a telegram from Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the Seamen's Journal, San Francisco, reporting instances of American ships discharging American seamen to take on Chinese crews, the convention appointed Vice Presidents Patrick Flynn and Thomas Conway a committee to place the matter before Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the United States Shipping Board.

The program for the support and development of the merchant marine is as follows:

1. Enforce the seamen's act. Almost in its entirety that law applies equally to both American and foreign vessels leaving harbors of the United States. Its enforcement therefore will inevitably tend to equalize the cost of operation.

2. The monopoly which the law now gives to American shipyards does not produce ships. Americans should be permitted to purchase seaworthy vessels wherever the cost is lowest and to place such vessels under the American flag without restrictions as to the trade in which they may sail.

3. Repeal the sections of the tariff act under which a heavy duty is levied on repairs to American ships in foreign yards and on supplies purchased in foreign ports and also repeal tariff duties on all shipbuilding materials.

4. Develop skill among American seamen to the point where the crews of American ships will be able to give maximum service in the sailing, the upkeep, and the repair of American vessels. This is possible if the Shipping Board and the associations of ship owners will cooperate with the union. The union has urged this for many years.

5. Develop an American personnel. Employ—and thus train—Americans first with the most skilled men of other nationalities eligible and willing to become citizens.

6. Cease employing Asiatics in preference to Americans and other seamen eligible to citizenship.

7. Require that seamen be shipped only through authorized government shipping commissioners. Abolish all private discharge books and substitute therefor discharge books to be issued to the seamen by the government.

8. Abolish the unlawful practice of requiring seamen to work 12 to 16 hours a day in port.

9. American seamen who have served 36 months in the merchant service and are otherwise eligible should be permitted to enter the navy on short term enlistments of not to exceed one year for intensive training.

10. American railroads should be required to cancel any contracts which give preference to foreign steamship lines as against American ships.

11. The Government should be prepared to protect and assist such American ships as are made the subject of assaults upon their legitimate business by foreign shipping interests acting through so-called conferences or other forms of conspiracy.

12. The ocean mail service law, passed in 1891, does not now provide sufficient compensation for the service to be rendered to the Government. The act in question should be revised so as to give proper pay for this direct service.

13. Americans should ship by and travel on American vessels whenever possible. They should give preference to the merchant marine of their own flag.

14. The union does not favor government ownership of the merchant marine.

Officers were elected, as follows: President,

Andrew Furuseth of Washington, D. C.; first vice president, Patrick Flynn of San Francisco; second vice president, Thomas Conway of Buffalo; third vice president, P. B. Gill of Seattle, Wash.; fourth vice president, Percy J. Pryor of Boston; fifth vice president, Oscar Carlson of Boston; sixth vice president, Patrick O'Brien of Buffalo; seventh vice president, Peter E. Olsen of San Francisco; editor, Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco; secretary-treasurer, Victor A. Olander of Chicago.

All of the officers are veterans of the Seamen's Union. "Andy" Furuseth has been a member of the union since 1884 and has been president since 1908. "Vic" Olander is the oldest member of the international executive board, having been a member for 25 years.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Symon Kobylinski of the carpenters, John J. Roddy of the marine engineers, Andrew J. Barker of the metal polishers, Ferdinand E. Neuberger of the theatrical stage employees, William R. Rutherford of the carpenters.

An application for reaffiliation with the Labor Council is now pending before the Land and Legislative Committee of the Council. This is in accordance with the laws of the organization and the committee will most likely report tonight, with its recommendations on the application.

Machinists' Union No. 68 is having difficulty with the Mann Manufacturing Company of Berkeley, and they request that this fact be taken into account by those using the products made by this concern. This was formerly a fair firm, but since moving to the East Bay city the open-shoppers have prevailed upon them to break away from the union.

The annual ball of the Laundry Workers' Union will be held in National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission streets, tomorrow night, Saturday, January 29th. This will be the twenty-sixth annual affair of this union. A splendid program has been arranged and all who attend are assured of a good time.

George Brewer of the Brotherhood Bank addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council and explained the policies of the bank to the delegates and solicited their patronage.

The sixth annual ball and entertainment of Butchers' Union No. 115 was the most successful labor social event ever held in San Francisco, according to Secretary Milton S. Maxwell. The receipts show that over 8000 people, including civic and labor leaders, thronged the Exposition Auditorium Saturday evening. The proceeds are to be used for the organization's sick and relief fund.

President Paul Guderley and other newly-elected officers of Bakers' Union No. 24 will be installed in their respective positions at a meeting to be held February 5th. Others who will assist Guderley with the management of the local during the ensuing year are: Herman Koenig, vice-president; Jurgen Petersen, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Bauer, business agent; Herman Koenig, Paul Guderley and Gus Becker, trustees; Julius Touissant, sergeant-at-arms; Gottfried Edison, Arthur Hoffman, John Berzel, Paul Guderley, Philip Schweinfurth, Carl W. Siman, John Barthman, Wendel Kretz and Charles Weinrich, executive board; John Bauman, Philip Schweinfurth, Gottfried Edison, John Berzel, Arthur Bauer and Arthur Hoffman, delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Teamsters' Union No. 85 obligated six additional members at the regular meeting. Two were admitted on transfer cards and two were reinstated. Sick benefits were \$215, reports Secretary James E. Wilson.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Waiters' Union No. 30—Bernhard Meyer, vice Harvey Lorraine. Janitors—Peter DeBleeker, as an additional delegate. Cigarmakers—Edward Jackson. Sailors—Ed. Anderson, Jos. Faltus, H. Molander, S. A. Silver, Paul Scharrenberg. Barbers—P. J. McDonald. Coopers—Jos. J. Cresse, F. A. Michel, I. P. Beban. Longshore Lumbermen—E. Snyder, Thos. Maloney. Egg Inspectors—W. A. Morrow, D. W. Scott. Cooks' Union No. 44—Jos. Depool, Ben. Schiff.

In appreciation of his activities while president of Waiters' Union No. 30, W. G. C. Turner was presented with a pipe by his brother members.

Earl Cook, district organizer of Sheet Metal Workers' Union, addressed the Friday meeting of Local No. 104, reporting favorable impressions of

a recent trip to Reno and the surrounding territory. Payment of \$1000 was made on a \$1400 death claim in favor of the beneficiaries of the late J. J. Kelly.

Roe H. Baker, secretary of Barbers' Union No. 148, will represent the 11 Western states at the international executive board meeting at Indianapolis February 12th. P. J. McDonald has been elected as an additional delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The 1927 leadership of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union No. 278 has been entrusted to the following officers: C. Renaud, president; A. McIntyre, vice president; G. Irleck, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Beaver, recording secretary; W. R. Otto, business agent. Officers will be installed January 28th. A death claim of \$200 was approved in favor of the late Frank Brazil, who was buried Wednesday. Arrangements are progressing for the seventh annual ball of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 to be held February 12th at Mission Turn Hall, 3541 18th Street. All members and their families are invited to be present. Thirteen sick claims aggregating \$155 were approved at the Wednesday meeting, reports Secretary M. E. Decker.

Two initiations and four traveling cards were recorded by Secretary George Flatley at the weekly meeting of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151. Sick benefits tabulated \$42.

J. J. Kretzner, organizer for the State Federation of Butchers, has established a Watsonville local with 100 per cent membership. Organization is also progressing in Stockton and with the Modesto packing plants. The federation plans to canvass the districts comprising Gilroy, Hollister, Monterey and Salinas in the near future.

DOESN'T HAVE TO STAY PUT.

By Charles F. Stern, Banker.

Did you ever watch oranges being assorted in a packing plant? They are dumped into a conveyor, and carried along over a series of holes. Gradually each orange finds its particular-sized hole and disappears from the picture. Only a few of abnormal size reach the end.

It's like that with men. They go bumping along through life on the great conveyor called Time. One by one they are dropped into grooves, and only a few reach the big goal.

But a man has this advantage over an orange: he doesn't have to remain in the groove into which he has been dropped unless he wishes to. By the exercise of his brain, his grit, and his determination, he can so increase his girth that he is forced out of his groove, is caught up again by the conveyor, and deposited into a hole better fitting to his new size.

Thus a man sets his own limitations. He doesn't have to stay put. And he alone is to blame if he is permanently dumped from the conveyor before he reaches his goal.

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